

THE ALMA RECORD

BARCOCK & GROSSKOPF, Publishers

Published Every Thursday Afternoon at Alma, Gratiot County, Michigan

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The Record is entered at the postoffice at Alma, Michigan, for transmission through the mail as second-class matter.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

SCHOOL OPENS

Next Tuesday marks the re-opening of the public schools all over the length and breadth of our land. From city and town, hamlet and countryside, an enthusiastic band of children will start out once more to spend another nine or ten months in that most democratic of all our institutions, the public school. And they will not go with lagging feet, but for the most part freely and gladly because, young as many of them are, they have already been taught that their success in the future will depend in large measure upon their education.

We justly take great pride in our public school system, which in its present development, is the result of the combined labor of a multitude of trained men and women through many years, who have given educational problems their closest attention and life long service. For they realized that not only the training of the children depended upon their efforts, but also the future of our great commonwealth. For the school is the great training ground for citizenship and any country will be just as great and as intelligent as are the citizens who make up the country, or on the other hand just as ignorant and just as small as are its citizens.

We appropriate each year large sums of money to support our public schools. We make and enforce compulsory attendance laws so that all children may profit alike from the benefits to be derived through attendance in school. We elect managing boards who hire trained teachers to take care of the daily details of school management and to instruct the children under their care in the various branches which make up the school curriculum. We erect large, well lighted and well equipped buildings and turn them over to the school children so that they may do their work under the best of conditions. We publish educational periodicals and maintain colleges and normal schools and great universities in order that our teachers may obtain at a minimum of cost to themselves, the very best possible training for their work.

But after all this is done and we have before us the school building, the teachers, the pupils, the equipment, the school laws, it will avail us little if we, as citizens of the town or district or city in which we live, as parents of the children who go forth next Tuesday morning to begin another year's work, do not give to this greatest of democratic institutions, our moral backing and our loyal, enthusiastic support. For our children will look at their teachers and at their school largely through our eyes. They will value and make the most of their opportunities in just the measure in which we as parents and citizens impress upon them the importance and infinite value of these opportunities. They will be loyal to their school and to their teachers if we, at home, through our looks, words, and actions, teach them to be loyal.

Next Tuesday marks the re-opening of the public schools all over the length and breadth of our land. But more important to us, it also marks the opening of school in our own city. And we will watch our own children start off that morning to spend another nine or ten months in that most democratic of all our institutions, the public school. We know that the teachers will all be in their places, refreshed by their summer's vacation, broadened by additional training, eager to give of their very best to the children entrusted to their care. And back of it all must be the loyal support of the citizens of our own city, your support and mine, because the public school must not be allowed in any way to deteriorate for lack of it, and because you and I fully realize that the future of our children and of our own loved country, is held in large measure in the hollow of the hand of the public school.

FATHER TIME

Old Father Time is a wise old man. He has had a longer experience and a wider knowledge of human affairs than has any other character in the world's history, be he mortal or immortal, a figure of history, or of legend.

Father Time has many interesting characteristics. To begin with he possesses a healing touch. No matter how severe the wound inflicted upon mortal mind or body, by contact with worldly affairs, this healing touch which is given freely to all races and conditions of people, alleviates the pain and heals the wound.

Father Time also is very successful in smoothing out difficulties. Hard problems arise seemingly unsolvable, but Father Time solves them all sooner or later, in one way or another, and there is no escaping from the results obtained by him.

Father Time is no respecter of persons. Every one must feel the effects of his ministrations no matter how hard he may struggle to escape. The hair will grow grey in spite of hair tonic, the face will grow wrinkled in spite of facial massage, the shoulders become bent in spite of gymnasiums and exercises, the whole human mechanism gradually wears out, in spite of all nostrums, or all seeking for the fabled fountain of youth.

There is an old saying which runs as follows: "After all it is time that tells the tale." Must we therefore look upon this great character as a tale bearer? I suppose we must, but the tales which are told by Time are not based upon gossip or slander, upon hearsay or circumstantial evidence. Rather they are based upon truth and upon man's reaction toward his environment. And your record and my record, written plainly upon the ledger of our lives so that all can read, by Father Time himself, must be good or bad according to the sort of lives we lead. For while Father Time may seem to be our historian, and may seem to be writing out the records of our lives, we ourselves have much to do with the record that is written. If we live lives of selfishness and self seeking, if we wilfully remain ignorant of the great truths of life, if we put money ahead of character, if we spend our lives in the pursuit of pleasure to the exclusion of all else, if we neglect the cultivation of our religious nature, if we allow ourselves to deteriorate physically because of self indulgence, excesses, or lack of application of the simple rules of general hygiene, Father Time cannot write a very favorable record concerning us.

But if on the other hand, we put others ahead of self, if we take every opportunity to inform ourselves of great truths of life through reading, through attending school, through conversation with others older and wiser than ourselves; if we put character ahead of money; if we devote our lives to service to mankind; if we keep ourselves fit not only physically but mentally and morally and religiously as well; our record inscribed by Father Time, inevitably, truthfully, and fairly, will be one of which we may well be proud.

With Our State Contemporaries

THE UTILITY OF STRIKES

From 1916 to 1921, inclusive, according to government statistics, there were 10,254 strikes in the United States. This is the score which indicates the nature of their conclusions:

Won by employers.....3,514
Won by men.....3,112
Compromised.....3,627

What could more eloquently demonstrate the futility of industrial rebellion? What could more pertinently indicate the strike's lack of advantage for all concerned? The science of life insurance has taught us that "mortality tables" are a safe criterion by which to measure expectancy. What is the lesson of the "mortality tables" of strikes? Just this: that those engaged therein, whether on one side or the other of the equation, have just one chance in three of victory. In other words, the average strike is, at best, only a three-to-one bet. If the good judgment of Americans does not revolt against acceptance of such one-sided chances, the "sporting sense" should hesitate to embrace such an unequal speculation.

These 10,254 strikes (which, in total outcome, practically represent an even balance between "Labor" and "Capital") cost a total of 246,485 lost days of work. The computation of wages thus lost by "Labor" would be tremendous—and in all human probability would more than counterbalance all the gains in the 3,112 strikes which "Labor" won. The computation of profits lost by "Capital" would be equally tremendous—and in all human probability would more than counterbalance all the savings in the 3,514 strikes which "Capital" won. Meanwhile, the computation of wholly uncompensated public losses incidental to these strikes would complete a sad balance sheet.

Why, in the face of such exhibits, should any advocate support the doctrine that strikes are a paramount advantage to anybody—least of all to Labor? Why should not Labor be among the first factors to demand of organized society that it find and create a better agency for protecting Labor's right of industrial petition, for establishing industrial equality, for guaranteeing industrial justice, and thus for furthering industrial peace? We confess to a total lack of understanding why every suggestion for establishing legalized industrial arbitration should be hastily and promptly assailed by Labor spokesmen as an assault upon something of paramount advantage to Labor. If we can assure the integrity of arbitration (and that ought not to be impossible), it would seem to the Herald that the establishment of legalized preliminary industrial arbitration ought to be hailed by Labor as a new measure of emancipation.

The Herald has frequently adverted to the International Typographical Union as a type, in times past, of worthy and useful labor organization as it has functioned in a vast majority of American newspapers. How has this "I. T. U." chiefly succeeded in making the vast gains for itself which it has recorded in years gone by? Oh, no! First by, collective bargaining; second, by arbitration in the event of dispute; third by the sacred execution of contracts resulting either from bargaining or arbitration. There have been exceptions to this rule, of course; but every exception has been a disadvantage to the Union. But about a year ago it launched upon a strike program in job shops to get the 44-hour week. President McFarland says it has won this short week in 521 union jurisdictions; but he also says that it has cost the union \$8,863,578 in "strikes benefits," and he adds "it will be seen that the cost of a strike financed as this has been makes it almost prohibitive." We venture the assertion that when the "I. T. U." balances its books, it will find that its "conciliation" policies have brought it infinitely greater advantage than any of its "strike policies"; and so long as both employers and employees have the disposition to be mutually fair, this must be the result. In other words, it will always be true that just mediation holds the great advantage (frequently greater) for Labor as for any other factor in the industrial equation.

We are undoubtedly far away from the legal establishment of this doctrine in private trade. But we are drawing constantly nearer to its establishment in essential industries upon the uninterrupted operation of which American life and livelihood depend.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this opportunity to thank our many friends and neighbors for the kindness and assistance shown us during our recent bereavement in the loss of beloved baby daughter, Leta May, and for the many beautiful flowers, and Rev. Duffy for his kind, comforting words, Mrs. Gerhardt for her beautiful songs, and Mr. Moody for the kind assistance shown us.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rockafellow and little son, James.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during our recent sad bereavement, for the beautiful floral offerings and also Rev. Duffy for his comforting words.

C. R. Brewer and Children.

NOTICE

I will not be responsible for debts contracted by my wife after August 28th.

67-1p John Shong

Fall Grains Can Use Soil Foods

The right kind of fertilizer applied to fall grains will be a first class investment, declares Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the soils department at M. A. C. Farmers should distinguish carefully, however, between their treatment of light and heavy soils, if they expect to obtain the best results. Light soils need nitrogen and phosphorus both, but heavy soils respond only to phosphorus.

Dr. McCool has the following to say regarding fertilization of light soils: "A mixture carrying two per cent ammonia and twelve per cent phosphoric acid applied at the rate of 250 or more pounds per acre is very promising and this should be added by means of a fertilizer attachment on the grain drill at the time of seeding. In addition 75 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda should be added early in the spring or at the time growth begins. This may be spread broadcast by hand."

By delaying this latter operation until spring the nitrate is not lost during winter rains and thaws. Instead of the nitrate of soda stable manure may be used.

Heavy soils need phosphates in the main, according to Dr. McCool, and unless they have been depleted of their humus there is no need for applying nitrogen to them. "The use of stable manure liberally reinforced with acid phosphate is a very satisfactory procedure for small grains grown on heavy soils," says Dr. McCool. "Not less than 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate or an equivalent amount of treble phosphate should be applied per acre and in many instances 300 pounds would doubtless be more profitable." Experiments with acid phosphate applied to oats, wheat and clover on southern Michigan farms showed greatly increased yields.

Some Sense and Nonsense

Not Guilty

The Midland Republican says, "Spiker found not guilty." Then why call him one?

Fuel Question Solved

Fuel experts advise us to burn wood to solve the coal problem. They are not pipe the hot air that they are all shooting so that we can all keep warm? It's a pipe that there's plenty of it to pipe.

D'Ya Believe It?

A modern miracle man would have us believe that it will cure all our troubles. It is the Lindquist bill that he's been riding as a hobby horse for ten years.

New One Needed

Since Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, wrote his famous letter on the no less famous case, spilling the berry argument that three of Michigan's senatorial aspirants were using against Townsend, they are looking for a new berry.

Between writer's cramp and hand-shakitis, from which we are suffering after having been exposed more or less to nomination seekers, our bread and butter milt is in bad shape. We'll eliminate part of 'em soon thank goodness.

Did You Ever Stop to Think?

That if business is falling off, you should stop right out of the rut and increase it by the right kind of advertising?

That getting the business is not always a selfish proposition? Modern business entails a certain amount of service that is of as much interest to the buyer as to the seller.

That you will find in the stores of your city, the obliging clerks, the ones who greet you with a smile, who wait on you courteously, solicitous of your every wish, who are willing to take the trouble to supply any information wanted. They help to make better business.

That "mail order" houses succeed because they advertise. You can beat them at their own game by advertising in your local paper.

That many citizens would be pleasantly surprised if they were to investigate the various kinds and classes of merchandise obtainable in their city. With this knowledge, they could spend all their money at home. A dollar spent in your city helps your city. A dollar spent in some other city helps that city. Buy at home.

That your city is the best city in which to live. Don't hesitate to tell the world about it.

E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

Saved.

When labor-saving machinery was first introduced, most people opposed it, on the ground that it would throw many out of jobs. Many an old-time sewing machine salesman still carries buckshot in his legs, fired there by "practical" gents who objected to the devilish device that took work from seamstresses. Today we realize that labor-saving devices merely shift workers into new industries—and false the standard of living. You see this illustrated in the American telephone system that does the work of 6,000,000 messenger boys.

Record Directory FOR READY REFERENCE

President and Congress
President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio, salary \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra, and \$150,000 more for clerk hire and White House expenses—\$250,000 in all. (Subject to change)
Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, Mass., salary \$12,000. President pro tem of senate, Albert B. Cummins, Iowa.
Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett of Mass., salary \$12,000. The 36 Senators and 435 Representatives of 67th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, each session, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$3,500 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 211,817 population.
Party Division in 67th Congress: House 201 Rep., 123 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate 59 Rep., 37 Dem.
U. S. Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Truman H. Newberry.
Representative in Congress—Joseph W. Fordney.

The Cabinet
Arranged in order of presidential succession:
Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.; Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Postmaster-General, Ralph W. Weeks, Ohio; Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich.; Interior, Albert B. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Howard W. Wood, Grant, Va.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,500.

The Supreme Court
Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$15,000. Associate Justices, salary \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif. (Rep.); Oliver W. Holmes, Mass. (Rep.); Wm. B. Duff, Ohio, (Rep.); Wm. Van Devanter, Wyo. (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J. (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn. (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Ohio (Dem.)

Michigan Government
Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, salary \$5,000. Lieut. Gov., Thomas Reed, salary \$300.00. Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary \$2,500.00. State Treasurer, Frank E. Gorman, salary \$2,500.00. Auditor Gen., Oran B. Felt, salary \$2,500.00. Attorney Gen., Meritt Wiley, salary \$2,500.00. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary \$3,000.00. State Highway Comm., Frank J. Kozorek, salary \$750.00. Senator of District, Aaron Aronson, salary \$3,000.00. Representative of District, David G. Leese, salary \$3,000.00. Supreme Court Justice, salary \$15,000.00. Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Moore, Howard Wood, Grant, Va., John W. Stone, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Bird, Nelson Sharp.

County Officers
Circuit Judge, Edward J. Molinet, salary \$3,000.00. Judge of Probate, James G. Krom, salary \$2,000.00. Sheriff, A. T. Wilbert, salary \$1,000.00. Clerk, Herman Case, salary \$1,000.00. Treasurer, Sidney Evey, salary \$1,000.00. Press. Atty., Rosamond Clark, salary \$2,200.00. Registrar of Deeds, Marie Heiler, salary \$1,000.00. School Comm., Howard Potter, salary \$1,000.00. Circuit Court Com., Archie McCall, Wm. A. Buhlman, salary \$1,000.00. Drain Comm., Ezra Laycock, salary \$1,000.00. Coroners, W. K. Ludvig, Dr. Hall, fees.

City Government
Mayor, Chas. E. Mayhew, salary \$3,000.00. City Commissioners, John C. Chick, Floyd Glass, A. J. Archer, Philip Greaser, salary \$2,000.00. City Manager, Wm. E. Bernold, salary \$2,000.00. City Clerk, Clarence F. Blau, salary \$1,800.00. City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary \$1,800.00. City At-Large, Wm. A. Bahlke, salary \$1,200.00. Health Officer, Dr. C. F. Dulbois, salary \$1,500.00. Chief of Police, James E. Campbell, salary \$1,750.00. Supervisors, 1st ward, Jesse E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas E. Sand, 3rd ward, Albert P. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Helman, salary \$5.00 per day on actual time.

OFFICIAL CALL

For Republican County Convention To the Republican Electors of the County of Gratiot:

A County convention of the Republicans of the County of Gratiot is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the Village of Ithaca on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing thirteen delegates to the State convention to be held at Muskegon, Wednesday, September 27, 1922 and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

The representatives of the various Townships and Wards in this convention were fixed by the following resolution adopted at the Republican County Convention held February 5th, 1909:

"RESOLVED: That the various Townships and Wards in the County of Gratiot in future Republican conventions be entitled respectively to representation therein by one delegate for each thirty-five votes cast at the preceding general election for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State and one delegate for each moiety of eighteen thereof, and that the County Committee be and is hereby instructed to follow this rule as a basis for the apportionment of delegates to future County Conventions."

The several townships and wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Arenda Township	4
Bethany Township	5
Elba Twp., Precinct No. 1	4
Elba Twp., Precinct No. 2	4
Emerson Township	6
Fulton Township	9
Hamilton Township	4
Ithaca Township	10
Lafayette Township	7
Newark Township	6
New Haven Township	7
North Shade Township	7
North Star Township	6
Pine River Township	6
Seville Township	7
Sumner Township	6
Washington Township	4
Wheeler Twp., Precinct No. 1	7
Wheeler Twp., Precinct No. 2	9
Alma, 1st ward, 1st precinct	13
Alma, 1st ward, 2nd precinct	5
Alma, 2nd ward, 1st precinct	8
Alma, 2nd ward, 2nd precinct	4
Alma, 3rd ward	3
Alma, 4th ward	3
St. Louis, 1st ward	3
St. Louis, 2nd ward	5
St. Louis, 3rd ward	5
St. Louis, 4th ward	5

JOHN CHICK, Secretary
O. L. SMITH, Chairman
Republican County Committee.

Read Record ads and regulate your buying accordingly. They will save you money—advertisement.

USE THE OLD
MARSHALL'S
CATARRH
Snuff
30¢
at all Drugists, or sent prepaid by
WILLIAMS WFO. CO. CLEVELAND, O.
Winslow Bros. Drug Store



Don't Tinker

It's false economy of the worst kind. Let us fix any little trouble you may have with your engine before it develops into a big trouble. Tinkering now only makes more trouble for us later and bigger bills for you.

Richard Lodewyk

Cor. Park and W. Superior Streets
Phone 295 Night Phone 185

The Strand Sunday and Monday 2:30 TO 11:00

Jesse L. Lasky presents
WALLACE REID
in
"Rent Free"

If you want to learn how to beat that profiteering landlord, and laugh while you learn, see this picture.

Guaranteed Picture

LINCOLN FORD :: FORDSON

Sales and Service

1923 Ford Touring, with one man top and slanting windshield, at the old price\$183.00
Delivered

5 Passenger Lincoln Phaeton.....\$3975.00
Delivered

(No change in price on other Ford Models)

SPECIAL TIRE SALE BEGINS FRIDAY, SEPT. 1st

30x3 1/2 fabric tires.....\$7.95
30x3 fabric tires 7.45
30x3 1/2 cord tires 8.95
25-30x3 1/2 USCo tread tires 9.95
all guaranteed for 6000 miles

A few front and rear bumpers to go at \$8.00 each.

All wool auto blankets—60x84 real bargains at \$6.00 each

3 Good Used Tractors for sale at the right prices.

Come in and see us.

See our exhibit at the County Fair.

Niles Motor Sales Co.